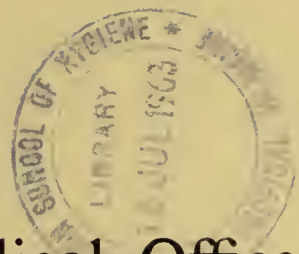


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The Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT

for

Kent



Eastry Rural District

1959

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S
ANNUAL REPORT
for
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT
1959

IN OFFICE

Chairman of the Council - - - -	{ A. E. Markwick, Esq., J.P. (until April) Councillor W. P. Farrington (from May)
Chairman of the Public Health Committee	Councillor W. P. Farrington
Clerk to the Council - - - -	Chas. Evans, Esq., M.B.E.
Senior Public Health Inspector - - -	W. H. Sayers, Esq., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Surveyor - - - - -	R. J. Meacher, Esq., A.I.A.A., M.R.S.I.

To the Chairman and Members of Eastry
Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I present the statistical report covering the year 1959. The population showed a further decline and is now 22,030, making a total drop of 2,370 in 3 years. Until the 1961 census is carried out and reported on we shall not know where this decline has occurred, or in which age groups, but suffice to say that one is not conscious of any marked population shift in the district.

During the year there were 359 live births, 9 infant deaths under one year of age and 7 stillbirths. Other deaths numbered 328, which leaves the addition of 15 persons to our population by births and deaths.

Births: The 359 live births were made up of 184 boys and 175 girls. Reference to legitimacy is given in the statistical tables. This gives an uncorrected birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000 population which is the same as for 1958.

Deaths: The 337 total deaths returns to the 1957 level after a surprising drop in 1958 and gives an uncorrected death rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population.

The correction factors for population make-up bring these figures to a corrected birth rate of 19.2 per 1,000 and corrected death rate of 12.7 per 1,000.

Causes of Death:

We have recently noted the prominence of lung cancer as a cause of death, but forget that bronchitis also takes its toll and that the same causal factor is involved. It is pleasing to report a year without motor vehicle accident deaths, and yet one cannot ignore the damage done amongst young men by motor bicycle accidents. Amongst the causes of infant deaths were two infectious conditions, one an acute bronchiolitis and the other gastro-enteritis. These occurred in children at the weaning age. There was also one 'cot death', found dead. Such cases have a mystery behind them that is not yet solved.

Infectious Disease.

It was a measles year with the burden of cases in the early part of the year. The incidence of tuberculosis returned to the 1957 level as did the prevalence of pneumonia. It is happy to note the absence of poliomyelitis throughout 1959, and of any outbreaks of food poisoning.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Accepting the handicap that until the next census one has no accurate figure for the under 15 population, the state of protection of our children against diseases for which protection is provided is as follows:-

Smallpox: Less than a third of the new intake by births are protected, and the overall protection by vaccination against smallpox is under 40%.

Diphtheria: About half the number of babies are being protected, and this level of protection is maintained by booster inoculations. Thus of the total under 15 population, 50% have a full level of protection and another 30% have some measure of waning protection.

Whooping Cough: Two thirds of the babies are being protected against whooping cough. This is a higher rate than for diphtheria protection. While the notification of whooping cough remains low it is not possible to say if the two facts are related.

Poliomyelitis: There has been a very satisfactory response to this campaign and over 80% of the school children are protected. The response of adults for whom full protection is available, i.e. those up to age 40 years, is too slow to make any impression on the occurrence of the disease in that age group.

The summation of these observations on the manner in which parents are using these opportunities for the protection of our younger generation, is that our district is vulnerable to invasion by smallpox, is not fully protected against invasion by diphtheria, and has armed itself eagerly against poliomyelitis.

Diagnostic Surveys. Mass Radiography.

A visit was made to the Eastry, Wingham, Ash and Minster areas 1,268 persons were X-rayed, 28% of them for the first time. Two cases of active tuberculosis and 25 cases of inactive tuberculosis were identified.

Environmental Matters.

During 1959 the Rural District Council became concerned with International Infectious Disease control and Medical Inspection of Aliens by the opening of Manston Airfield to civilian air traffic. Silver City Airways are now established on the Airfield and run a regular continental service, with special charter flights as required. Such flights may occur from outside the Excepted area, although few do so as the area extends as far as Italy. A service is now established, of on-call medical officers and of doctors warranted as medical inspectors of aliens, and arrangements have been made with Haine Hospital, and the Thanet General Hospitals for hospital admissions if required.

It was necessary to make a condition of landing for one alien during the year out of the 2,167 aliens who arrived at the Airport. A number of visits were made to the Airport on Infectious Disease control but no action was necessary. A purpose built customs and immigration reception and departure Hall has now been provided which contains a medical officers examination room.

Housing.

A number of social problems arising were gone into with your housing department. It is natural that our views should not always correspond and that cases of overcrowding from marriage of sons or daughters, or of elderly persons living apparently happily in unfit property, or of recalcitrant families with tuberculous members who need to be spaced out to prevent spread of infection, are looked on in differing ways by the Public Health Department and the Estates management side. You have provided at Hammill a group of temporary wellings adapted from an old hospital/late hostel. It has been a solution to house in that unit some of the problems in this sphere and Kent County Council has helped with their Child Help and Problem Family Service. But it would be an error to allow this arrangement to remain the solution, for this is only the beginning of a return of the family to tenancy of a Council house. This places on the Estates department a delicate problem of re-establishing these families with the help of the County Services.

Sewerage and Cesspool Emptying.

The Council went ahead with the Woodnesborough sewerage scheme and furthered proposals for Worth, Ash and Sholden. These improvements in the district are good public health progress, and while it is usually hoped that the loan charges will be partly offset by economies in pail and cesspool emptying, it is better to determine that the latter service is freed to provide a better service to corners of the district which have no access to or hope of a sewerage scheme. Recognising that, although great progress has been made in providing sewerage schemes, 1 : 8 of the dwellings in the district still had pail closets at the end of 1959, there is great scope for improvement through water carriage systems to septic tanks or cesspools, which will demand a service from the Council. The Council determined during the year that the free cesspool emptying service should be limited to two loads or 1,600 gallons, in any period of three months, that is 6,400 gallons per annum, and that thereafter a charge of 10/-d. per load (800 gallons) should be made. It is therefore in owners interests to consider septic tank and soakaway systems in new buildings or improvements where the geology permits. Unfortunately it does not seem to be within the scope of planning approval to suggest such arrangements, although the comeback is on the approving authority in having to provide an emptying service.

Agricultural Matters.

The Chief Public Health Inspector in his report referred to action taken to call attention to the danger of arsenical potato haulm sprays, particularly in the dry summer of 1959. This action was supported by the Safety, Health and Welfare Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in Kent and undoubtedly helped to change policy on this agricultural procedure. We understand that such arsenical sprays are now withdrawn.

One Anthrax order was issued in the Parish of Ash and the carcase was destroyed and disinfection carried out. While the police are the executive authority, we give such assistance as is needed.

Food Handling by Tuberculous Persons.

The Council determined to implement Section 116 of the Kent County Council Act, 1958, which makes it possible to protect the public from dangers arising from an infectious tuberculous case who is a food handler. There is protection from the transmission of other diseases through the Food Hygiene Regulations and Milk & Dairy Regulations under the Food & Drugs Act.

The danger of an unco-operative patient was well illustrated by an investigation carried out in conjunction with the Chest Physician. It was noticed that recent notifications of tuberculosis had a close locality distribution but no clear linkage of contact. A check through all local cases for some time back brought to light the culprit who had been unco-operative in carrying out previous sputum tests, had failed to respond to health visitors calls, and had in the meantime become infectious and a danger to others. Not only the neighbours but the family circle had become involved. That chronic cough, that bronchitis, that smoker's cough, in a middle aged person is not a condition to be ignored. Tuberculosis now hides itself and spreads from just such elderly parents and grandparents, and as a treatable and curable disease is not something to be hidden. You are never too old to go to the Xray unit.

Section 47, National Assistance Act.

The family doctor of an old lady of 72 sought my help to remove her to hospital. She was of fine spirit, paralysed in one arm and one leg, suffering from varicose ulceration of the legs, eczema and blephoritis. Two years bed ridden, refusing home nursing, looked after by the male lodger, despite whose care the conditions were very bad, the urgent procedure under the Amending Act was used and a bed obtained in Hothfield Hospital. The Magistrate and Magistrate's Clerk very kindly visited the house and granted the order. The lady was removed to hospital by ambulance the same afternoon.

Statistics.

There follow the tables of statistics covering the year 1959. May I express thanks to the Clerk of the Council, to the Senior Public Health Inspector and to the other Chief Officers for their co-operation in our common tasks and to the Council for their sympathetic hearing of advice given.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

Population Mid 1959 - 22, 030 persons.

Area of District - 54,276 acres.

Vital Statistics (presented according to Ministry of Health Circular 22/58)

Live Births: 359 (Male: 184 Female: 175)

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population - 16.3 (England & Wales 16)
Correction factor 1.18 - 19.2 per 1,000 corrected birth rate.

Stillbirths: 7 (Male: 5 Female: 2)

Stillbirths per 1,000 live and - 19.1 (England & Wales 20)
still births:

Total live and stillbirths: 366

Infant Deaths: 9 (Male: 4 Female: 5)

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live - 25 (England & Wales 22)
births (total):

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate: 23.5 - 8 in 240.

Illegitimate: 52.5 - 1 in 19.

Neonatal Mortality: 11. (England & Wales 12)
(first 4 weeks)

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 5.6%
(19 out of 359)

Maternal Deaths: Nil.

Deaths all ages: 337. (Male: 164 Female: 173)

Death rate - 15.3 per 1,000 persons. (England & Wales 15)
Correction factor 0.83 gives 12.7 per 1,000 population.

Perinatal Mortality rate: - 30.
(deaths under 1 week and Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths)

Deaths under 1 week: 4.

Causes of Death

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	1	-
" (Other)	-	-
All other Infectious or parasitic Diseases.	2	-
<hr/>		
Malignant Neoplasms. Stomach.	3	5
" " Lungs & Bronchus.	11	6
" " Breast.	10	4
" " Uterus.	4	7
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	31	23
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia.	-	1
	(59)	(46)
<hr/>		
Diabetes.	2	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	45	35
Coronary Disease. Angina.	42	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	5	6
Other Heart Diseases.	61	57
Other Circulatory Diseases.	27	16
	(182)	(156)
<hr/>		
Influenza.	2	1
Pneumonia.	24	16
Bronchitis.	15	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	3	10
	(44)	(39)
<hr/>		
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum.	6	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	3	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	4	-
Pregnancy. Childbirth. Abortion.	-	-
Congenital Malformation.	3	1
Other defined and Ill defined Diseases.	22	20
<hr/>		
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	-	4
All other Accidents.	7	7
<hr/>		
Suicide.	3	2
Homicide.	-	-
<hr/>		
Total Male:	164	152
Total Female:	173	133
- 7 -	337	285

Infant Deaths

Cause of Death.	Under 24 hours.		- 1 week		- 1 month		- 1 year		TOT.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Congenital Conditions.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Prematurity.	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
'Cot Death' - found dead.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Infection of Respiratory System.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS:	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	9

Total: 9

Total under 4 weeks: 4

Infectious Diseases.

The following tabulations show the incidence and age distribution of cases during 1959:-

	Quarters of Year.				By Age Groups.					Totals:	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1959	1958
Scarlet Fever.	8	5	3	2	6	11	1	-	-	18	5
Measles.	288	99	11	1	179	199	17	3	1	399	86
Whooping Cough.	3	2	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	9	17
Pneumonia.	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	8	2
Dysentery.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningococcal Infection.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Polio-myelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	6	4	5	-	-	1	14	2	17	10
Tuberculosis (Other).	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	2

Tuberculosis Detail.

Age distribution of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis:-

Under 15	Male	1	Female	-	
15-25	"	5	"	4	
25 - 45	"	2	"	2	
Over 45	"	8	"	1	
<hr/>					
Totals:	"	16	"	7	Total: 23
<hr/>					
Respiratory:	"	12	"	5	Total: 17
Other Forms:	"	4	"	2	Total: 6

Number on T.B. Register at 31/12/59.

Respiratory:	Male	123	Female	100
Other Forms:	"	31	"	33

Figures for 1958.

Respiratory:	"	118	"	104
Other Forms:	"	26	"	31

Immunization and Vaccination.

	<u>Total Persons</u> <u>0 - 15.</u>	<u>Including Persons</u> <u>0 - 2.</u>
Diphtheria: Primary Immunization:	203	195
Reinforcing:	53	5
Smallpox: Primary Vaccination:	132	126
Revaccination:	4	-
Whooping Cough Inoculations:	250	235

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

	<u>Adults:</u>	<u>Children:</u> <u>0 - 15</u>	<u>Including</u> <u>0 - 2</u>
Received 2 injections by end of 1958.	-	2324	364
Received 2nd injection during 1959.	866	948	278
Received 3rd injection during 1959.	402	2411	243

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities ...	5	17	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	57	63	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	62	80	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences - (a) Insufficient (s.7)	3	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	8	3	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of de- fault in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served.	Prose- cu- tions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
earing) Making oparel) etc., Cleaning and Washing	4	-	-	-	-	-
e making of boxes other recep- cles or parts ereof made wholly partially of per.	9	-	-	-	-	-
TAL:	13	-	-	-	-	-

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

- - - - -
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1959.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Easry Rural District Council.

- - - - -

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report upon matters for which your Public Health Inspectors have been responsible during the year 1959.

Lack of staff during the early months of the year resulted in heavy pressure upon the Department but, following the appointment of Mr. A.H. Lawrence on 1st April, good progress was made in reducing accumulated arrears of work.

Brief comments are now made on certain subjects which have been of particular concern during the year under review which it is hoped will be of interest and perhaps some guidance to Members, followed by statistical information.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance.

Considerable progress was made during the year in reporting on unfit houses included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. Formal reports were presented upon twenty-nine houses, resulting in nineteen Demolition Orders and two Closing Orders, but it should be noted that at the end of the year, twenty-six houses on which Orders have been made were still occupied. Provided that living conditions do not seriously prejudice the health and well-being of the occupants, a tenant's desire to remain in an unfit house should generally be respected but, bearing in mind that it is only after very careful deliberation the District Council decide that a dwelling is unfit for human habitation, it is important to be fully satisfied as to the genuineness of the tenant's declared wish. I suggest that this cannot be properly judged until a positive offer of reasonable alternative accommodation has been made.

Improvements.

There has been no reduction in the number of applications for Grants but the proportion from owner/occupiers has been higher. Standard Grants, introduced in June, 1959, were intended to supplement the existing system and attract more owners by a simpler procedure, but the effect in this district, where Discretionary Grants have been available for five and a half years, has been only to confuse would-be applicants. The new Grant, being based upon the actual cost of the work upon completion, there is a very real risk that this cost will always be the maximum allowed, and applicants would be well advised to seek genuine competitive tenders.

The Rent Act.

This Act came into force in July, 1957, with the general aim of securing better use of existing housing accommodation and enabling rented houses to be put and kept in repair, but in this district it does not appear to have been very successful. When rented houses become vacant they are invariably put up for sale and initial repairs carried out to houses in order to secure the maximum rent increase have not been maintained. In other cases, where owners were unable or unwilling to carry out the repairs necessary to obtain an increased rent, tenants have been content to remain at a low rental and the property has continued to deteriorate.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are eight caravan sites in the district, licensed annually to accommodate five hundred and forty-six caravans of which forty are residential. All these sites are well maintained and present little difficulty.

The plight of nomads and travellers however, becomes yearly more difficult and is one which cannot much longer be evaded by the practice of chivvyng them into the area of another authority. How this form of living can fit into a modern community is a social problem, but it is wrong to imagine that all these people aspire to a Council house and, in a free society, can they be denied the right to live in the manner of their choosing? In the summer months, when engaged on field work they can usually find sites but once this is over, the search for winter quarters begins. Their movements are not governed by county district boundaries and if winter quarters are to be found for them, such sites must be chosen on a wider scale.

DRAINAGE.

In 1959, more pail closets were abolished than in any previous year and few now remain in the sewered areas. Experience in persuading owners to take advantage of the new sewers in Wingham and Eastry suggest that voluntary methods cannot be relied upon and it is to be hoped that other methods of securing connections will be considered in future sewerage schemes.

TOXIC CHEMICALS IN AGRICULTURE.

Toxic chemicals are now widely used in agriculture and advice on safety precautions is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and by manufacturers.

Concern was felt locally during the year at the risk to pickers from potatoes that had been sprayed with arsenic herbicides for the destruction of haulms. Samples of potato haulms which had been sprayed four weeks previously were found by the County Analyst to contain 350 parts per million of arsenic. When one considers that these were being handled by women with bare hands who, in the absence of washing facilities,

would/

would then proceed to eat their sandwiches in the fields, it is clear that our fears were well founded. Following this report emergency action was taken and excellent co-operation was received from farmers in providing temporary washing facilities and ensuring that gloves were worn.

A ten-day interval between spraying and picking was officially recommended but it seems wrong that the safety of pickers should depend upon anything so notoriously fickle as the English climate. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the manufacture of arsenical herbicides will be discontinued.

COLLIERY SPOIL BANKS.

The spoil bank at Tilmanstone Colliery has been kept under constant observation and it is clear that the National Coal Board are incurring heavy expenditure upon efforts to minimise the emission of smoke and fumes.

Efficiency is not necessarily measured in terms of expenditure, but it has not been possible up to the present to prove, as would be necessary were legal action contemplated, that the Board are not taking all practicable means for preventing or minimising the emission of smoke or fumes.

RODENT CONTROL.

From the 1st April, one rodent operative only was employed and the free treatment of private dwelling houses was discontinued. It would be idle to pretend that one man can carry out full rodent control in an area of eighty-four square miles, which includes four sewage disposal works, seven refuse tips, three collieries and over five hundred agricultural holdings and it is to be hoped that the good work of the past fifteen years will not now be undone. Warfarin, now readily available to all, is a most useful rodenticide, but experience shows that it is rarely fully effective unless used by a trained and experienced operative.

MANSTON AIRPORT.

A portion of the airport has been used by Silver City Airways as a civil airport since June, 1959, and although foreign traffic was small at first it is expected to increase. This is a further addition to the work of the Department and the work involved is likely to include inspection of catering establishments and of imported food, examination of water supplies, sanitation and refuse disposal, factory inspection and rodent control.

I should once again like to express my appreciation of the support and encouragement received from the Chairman and Members of the Council during the year and the continued help and co-operation from all members of the staff.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SAYERS

Senior Public Health Inspector.

S T A F F

Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. H. SAYERS.	Cert. S.I.B.
	Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.
	Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

F. M. FLACK.	Cert. S.I.B.
(Resigned 31/1/59)	Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.

A. H. LAWRENCE.	Cert. S.I.B.
(Appointed 1/4/59)	Cert. Meat & Food Inspection.

Clerk.

MRS. E. WITCOMBE.

Rodent Operative.

P. U. LAWRENCE.

- - - - -

SECTION A.HOUSING(1) Slum Clearance.

No. of houses reported under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957,	29
No. of Demolition Orders made	19
No. of Closing Orders made	3
No. of houses demolished	4
No. of houses closed in pursuance of formal Undertakings	2
No. of formal Undertakings cancelled	4

(2) Improvement Grants.(a) Discretionary Grants.

Total No. of houses in respect of which Grants have been approved since July, 1954	415
Total expenditure involved	£263,472
Total of Grants approved	£103,787
Grants approved during the year 1959:-	
(1) No. of dwellings in respect of which Grants were approved	69
Owner/occupied	26
Agricultural dwellings	27
(2) Total cost of schemes approved: £51,584 (Average: £747 per dwelling)	
(3) Amount ascribed to improvements: £39,497	
(4) Amount ascribed to repairs: £12,087 (Average: £175 per dwelling)	
(5) Total of Grants approved: £17,986 (Average: £260 per dwelling)	
(6) The maximum grant of £400 was approved in 13 cases.	

(3) (b) Standard Grants.

(1)	No. of applications for Standard Grants approved	17
(2)	Standard amenities to be provided:	
	Baths	13
	Wash-hand basins	15
	Hot water supplies	17
	Water closets	13
	Food storage	11

(4) Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	NIL
(2)	No. of Certificates (issued in previous year) cancelled	3

(5) Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7
	(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	9
	(iii) No. of persons dwelling therein	56
(b)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c)	(i) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	3
	(ii) No. of persons concerned in such cases	9

SECTION B.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(1) Water Supply.

Over 99% of dwelling houses in the district now have a piped water supply.

Routine sampling has been carried out with the following results:-

- (a) Mains supplies: 11 samples taken. All satisfactory.
- (b) Private wells: 23 samples taken. 13 samples from eight sources were unfit.

(2) Drainage.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year:-

No. of visits in connection with drainage work.	...	864
No. of water tests	... ..	289
No. of mirror tests	... ..	203
Existing houses provided with drainage systems	...	85
Existing houses, drainage altered or repaired	...	30
Existing houses, connected to sewers	... ..	101
Cesspools constructed	... ..	41
Septic tanks constructed	... ..	29
Pail closets converted to water closets	... ..	156

(3) Pail Closets.

The following table shows the number of Pail Closets existing in the various parishes.

Parish.	No. of Dwelling Houses.	No. of Dwelling Houses with Pail Closets.
ACOL	70	1
ASH	834	139
AYLESHAM	1107	-
EASTRY	555	30
EYTHORNE	587	22
GOODNESTONE	137	57
WINSTER	754	15
MONKTON	136	24
NONINGTON	221	57
NORTHBOURNE	270	66
PRESTON	215	48
RIPPLE	96	31
SARRE	43	11
SHOLDEN	175	56
STAPLE	143	70
STOURLMOUTH	89	27
ST. NICHOLAS	211	39
SUTTON	234	34
TILMANSTONE	108	36
WINGHAM	477	60
WOODNESBOROUGH	340	125
WORTH	247	25
TOTAL	7049	973

(4) Rodent Control.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri- cultural Property	TOTAL
No. of properties visited	9	83	63	452	607
No. found to be infested	9	51	51	164	275
No. of properties treated	9	29	44	64	146
No. of visits in connection with treatments	83	206	236	351	876

SECTION C.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Milk Supply.

There are 37 milk distributors registered in the district, 25 selling from shops and 12 from rounds. Eight distributors trade from adjoining districts.

By an order made under Section 23, Food & Drugs (Milk, Dairies & Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, the district is part of a specified area and all milk sold by retail for human consumption is specially designated, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

The following licences were granted for the sale of designated milks:-

Tuberculin Tested:	(Dealers)	17
"	(Supplementary)	8
Pasteurised:	(Dealers)	27
"	(Supplementary)	8
Sterilised:	(Dealers)	7
"	(Supplementary)	4

Details of samples taken are as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested:	3 Samples.	All samples satisfied the prescribed Test.
T.T. (Pasteurised):	6 Samples.	One sample failed the Meth. Blue Test.
Pasteurised:	35 Samples.	One sample failed the Meth. Blue Test.
Samples taken for Biological examination:	1 Sample.	Negative.

(2) Ice-Cream.

There are eighty premises in the district registered for the sale of ice-cream and in all of these the ice-cream is pre-wrapped. Supplies are obtained from a few large manufacturers outside the district and in view of this the number of samples taken has been reduced.

Results of Sampling:

<u>Number taken:</u>	<u>Grade I.</u>	<u>Grade II.</u>	<u>Grade III.</u>	<u>Grade IV.</u>
9	8	1	-	-

(3) Meat Inspection.

There are only two licensed slaughterhouses in the district and 100% post-mortem inspection is carried out in accordance with Memo 3/Meat. Routine examination is made of all beef carcasses for evidence of cysticercus bovis. All unsound meat and offal is stained green before leaving the premises, small quantities being destroyed and large amounts being sent to the glue works.

INSPECTION OF MEAT & FOOD

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Hors
Number killed (if known)	47	2	3	563	397	-
Number inspected.	47	2	3	563	397	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	10	-	-	17	18	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercci	21.3%	-	-	3%	4.78%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	-	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.14%	-	-	-	3.75%	-
<u>Cysticerccosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses, parts of carcasses
and offal rejected for all diseases

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Carcasses	-	-	-
Parts of Carcasses ...	2	-	6
Offal	1	3	18
TOTAL	3	3	24

In addition to meat surrendered at slaughterhouses the following food was inspected at the request of traders and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Canned Food.

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	62	tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	15	"
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	4	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	13	"
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3	"

Other Foods.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	93	lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	168	"
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	142	"
Pig Liver	...	...	...	...	...	3	"
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	66	"
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	24	"
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	4	"

INSPECTIONS

A total of 3815 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors during the year and the following table gives an indication of the proportion of time devoted to various duties:-

In connection with the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	1194
In connection with Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	10
In connection with Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	547
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	51
Drainage	...	...	...	...	864
Dairies	...	...	...	...	65
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	157
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	52
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	226
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	83
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	48
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	83
Street Traders	...	...	...	...	31
Factories	...	...	...	...	80
Hop Pickers' Camps	...	...	...	...	19
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	22
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	98
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	66
Knackers' Yard	...	...	...	...	25
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	94

COMPLAINTS

Ninety-four complaints were made to the Department during the year on the following subjects:-

Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of refuse	14
Vermin	8
Fly Infestations	9
Miscellaneous	8

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